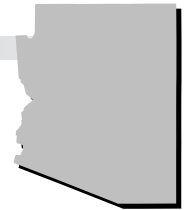


ARIZONA

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1992
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1995
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$6,716,162



DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 2,939 Arizona women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	23.3	26.0
White	23.7	25.7
Black	26.6	31.5
Hispanic	14.7	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18.0	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	10.3	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	59	56
1996	79	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 700 Arizona women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 2,600 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 289 Arizona women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.4	2.8
White	2.3	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	3.5	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	87*	79*
1996	92	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 Arizona women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 200 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

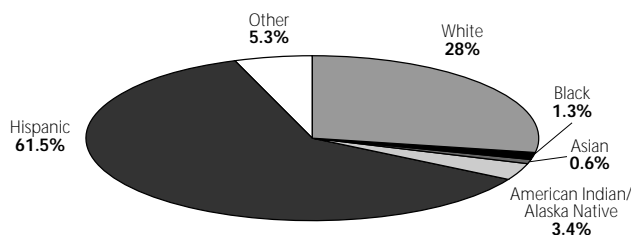
* Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

[†]1998 data

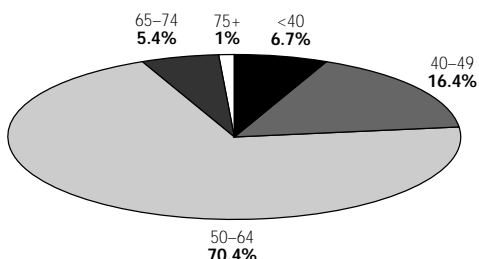
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Arizona Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



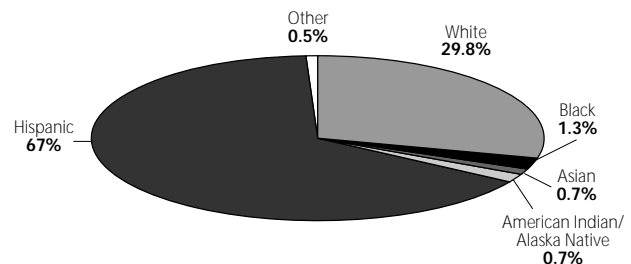
by Age Group (Years)



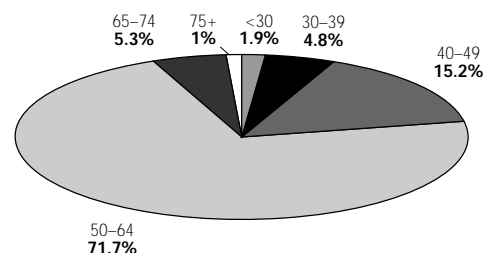
Number of Mammograms 5,217
 given through the Arizona program as of September 30, 1998
 Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Arizona Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 5,018
 given through the Arizona program as of September 30, 1998
 Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓	✓	✓				
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be uninsured or underinsured at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 40 or older.
- Women must be in-state residents.
- Tribal and non-tribal women qualify.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

- Statewide efforts: culturally-specific posters, flyers, and brochures for target audience; special promotional events; hotlines for referral; paid television advertising
- Local efforts: newspaper, radio, and television ads; posters and billboards; special events, e.g., October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, Phoenix Pink Tea and Chevron Race for the Cure; Val-Pak ads offering free mammograms to women in targeted census tracts; health fairs

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN ARIZONA

	Uninsured	Insured			
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	Total
Women age 20–64	22	67	2	9	78
Women age 40–64	18	74	3	5	82

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

Office of Prevention and Health Promotion
 Arizona Department of Health Services
 1400 West Washington, Suite 330
 Phoenix, AZ 85007
 (602) 542-7534
 Fax (602) 542-7520

HIGHLIGHTS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Arizona's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1992. Three years later, in 1995, Arizona developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$6,716,162 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 2,939 Arizona women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 23.3 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Arizona was 26.6 per 100,000 women. The percent of Arizona women aged 50 or older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 59 percent in 1992 to 79 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 2,600 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 700 deaths from breast cancer in Arizona women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Arizona's program provided 5,217 mammograms.

Two hundred and eighty-nine women in Arizona died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.4 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 92 percent of Arizona women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 87 percent of the state's women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test in the previous two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 200 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Arizona women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 5,018 Pap tests.

Arizona does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 22 percent of Arizona women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1996, women in Arizona had to be uninsured or at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1996 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test. Arizona's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; billboards and posters; special promotional events, such as October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, Phoenix Pink Tea, Chevron Race for the Cure screening and press event, and Val-Pak ads offering free mammograms to women in targeted census tracts; and health fairs. Many efforts target specific populations, such as the utilization of culturally-specific flyers and brochures, hotlines for referral, and paid television advertising.

Some Native American women living in the state are served under the NBCCEDP through separate CDC funded programs. Women from the Hopi Tribe, the Native American Community Health Care Center, Inc., and the Navajo Nation receive screening services through these tribal programs. The Arizona program also began screening American Indian women on the Tohono O'Odham reservation in July 1997.